



Daily Report

Sub-Saharan Africa

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1 February 1990

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CONTENTS

1 February 1990

NOTICE TO READERS: * indicates material not disseminated in electronic form.

INTER-AFRICAN AFFAIRS

Mauritania, Senegal Ministers Meet in Paris [Paris International]	1
Petroleum Producers Meeting Ends 27 January [Libreville Africa No 1]	1
OAU Leader Salim Speaks to Reporters in Harare	1
Complains of Group's Poor Finances [SAPA]	1
Says Reduced Aid Possible [SAPA]	1

EAST AFRICA

Ethiopia

Rebels Claim 700 Troops Killed in 2-Day Battle [Voice of Tigray Revolution]	2
Rumors of 1 February Meeting in Sanaa Denied [London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT 29 Jan]	2
ELF Official Discusses Talks With Government [Manama WAKH]	2
12 More Officers on Trial in Coup Attempt [AFP]	3

Kenya

President Departs for Official Visit in U.S. [Nairobi Radio]	3
Meets IMF Chief in Washington [Nairobi Radio]	3

REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

De Klerk To Meet Mandela Before 2 Feb Speech [SAPA]	4
De Klerk To Start Inquiry on Political Murders [SAPA]	4
Cape Town Protest Called Off [SAPA]	4
Police Head: Government Easing Increases Unrest [SAPA]	5
Statement Clarified [SAPA]	5
ANC Leaders To Unveil Natal Peace Plan [CITY PRESS 28 Jan]	5
Transkei's Holomisa Discusses 'Need for Change' [SAPA]	6
Johannesburg To Become Free Trading Area [SAPA]	6
1 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues [THE CITIZEN, etc.]	7

SOUTHERN AFRICA

Angola

Reportage on Armed Forces Offensive at Mavinga	8
Military Says 500 UNITA Soldiers Killed [Umtata Radio]	8
Army Breaks Through UNITA Lines [Lisbon International]	8
Army 'Poised To Take Mavinga' [AFP]	8
Fighting Over Airstrip Reported [Johannesburg International]	8
UNITA Reports 28-30 Jan Actions [Voice of the Black Cockerel]	9
UNITA Leader Condemns Offensive [KUP]	9
Commentary Views Offensive, Savimbi's Return [ANGOP]	9
Savimbi Expresses Satisfaction With Visit [KUP]	10
UNITA Reports Trade Establishment Growth [KUP]	10

Namibia

Constituent Assembly Meets on 31 January	10
Sets 21 Mar Independence Date [SAPA]	10
Discusses Constitution [SAPA]	11
Angolan Joint Commission Body Meets 30 Jan [SAPA]	12

Zambia

Railways Official Denies Zimbabwe Embargo [Lusaka Radio]	13
----------------------------------------------------------------	----

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Comments on East Europe Changes, Marxism [PANA]	13
Embargo Imposed on Zambia, Zaire Rail Traffic [SAPA]	13

Mauritania, Senegal Ministers Meet in Paris

*LD3101135390 Paris International Service
in French 0630 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] A slight hope of detente between Senegal and Mauritania: It was learnt yesterday evening that the ministers of foreign affairs of the two countries were in Paris last weekend. It is not known whether dialogue was renewed directly, but at any rate the ministers did meet their Egyptian counterpart Boutros Ghali, as well as French Foreign Affairs Minister Roland Dumas. We are thus perhaps witnessing a revival of the Egyptian mediation between Senegal and Mauritania.

Petroleum Producers Meeting Ends 27 January

*AB2801140490 Libreville Africa No 1 in French
1830 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] The African Petroleum Producers Association [APPA] has made great strides. At least, this is the impression gathered from the sixth ministerial council meeting of the association, which ended late this afternoon in Libreville following 2 days of intense discussions. The meeting helped to update the association's internal regulations and statutes, as well as regulations governing its staff and finances. The council also adopted the association's 1990-1991 budget. (Mohamed Swidi), the APPA executive secretary, discussed details of the deliberations with Theophile Ndowenda.

[Begin recording] The outcome of the sixth APPA ministerial council meeting was very positive. The Libreville meeting was important in the life of the association because decisions were made concerning the organization and operation of the association. We adopted internal regulations, completing the statutes of the association. Concerning operations, the secretariat has been established at Brazzaville, in accordance with the Yaounde resolution of 1989 after my appointment as executive secretary under the Brazzaville resolution in (?January 1989). [passage omitted] [end recording]

OAU Leader Salim Speaks to Reporters in Harare

Complains of Group's Poor Finances

*MB0102054690 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2132 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] Harare Jan 31 SAPA—The finances of the Organisation of African Unity are far from satisfactory OAU Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said in Harare on Wednesday.

He told journalists the OAU's agenda was full and the amount of work to be done was enormous but there were insufficient resources for this, Zimbabwe's news agency ZIANA reports.

He said although he appreciated the economic constraints of member states, it was only through a strong institution that Africa could be taken seriously.

This is an issue we must view seriously. Decisions of the OAU need to be implemented, which needs resources, he said.

Mr. Salim said the organisation needed to promote inter-Africa cooperation but without resources the organisation is severely handicapped.

While some members had paid up their dues, many had not done so. African countries should attach priority to their institutions, including regional ones, he said.

The OAU chief noted that Africa's staggering \$230 billion external debt would be difficult to clear, as the continent depended on primary commodities to earn foreign currency.

Africa found itself producing primary products with other powers determining the prices of these commodities.

He said as long as the present inequalities in world trade continued Africa would remain burdened with its debt.

Says Reduced Aid Possible

*MB0102052390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2332 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] Harare, Jan 31, SAPA—The changes in Eastern Europe made it imperative for African countries to work together more closely, Organisation of African Unity (OAU) Secretary-General Salim Ahmed Salim said in Harare on Wednesday.

He told journalists after a luncheon with Acting Foreign Affairs Minister Witness Mangwende with these new changes traditional allies of Africa might not be as firm as they used to be, particularly on supporting the "liberation struggle" and economic sanctions against South Africa.

He said the new interest in that region by Western countries might lead to a reduction of development aid to Africa, according to a report by ZIANA, Zimbabwe's news agency.

"We must now face this challenge and find out what it is we can do to confront the new realities," he said.

On areas of conflict such as Angola and Mozambique, Mr. Salim said Africa should resolve its own problems.

"I believe it is important for the OAU states to resolve their own problems," he said, adding continued conflict depleted the limited resources available for development.

Mr. Salim said for Africa to be strong there was a need for stability and peace, adding the OAU encouraged member states to assist in peace initiatives, such as those already underway in Mozambique and Angola.

Ethiopia**Rebels Claim 700 Troops Killed in 2-Day Battle**

EA3101204390 (Clandestine) Voice of the Tigray Revolution in Amharic 1900 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] The attempt by the enemy to destroy the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front [EPRDF] fortification at Wichale [in Welo, north of Dese] on 29 and 30 January was repeatedly and heroically defended by the EPRDF forces, and the enemy suffered a heavy loss.

In the 2-day clash more than 1,716 enemy soldiers were put out of action. Of these 703 were killed, 845 wounded, and 168 captured. Two hundred thirty-six light weapons, 12 medium weapons, 3 radios, and numerous hand grenades and rounds of ammunition were also captured.

Rumors of 1 February Meeting in Sanaa Denied

PM3101092990 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT in Arabic 29 Jan 90 p 2

[Report by Muhammad Ibrahim Muhammad]

[Excerpts] Jeddah, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—The Eritrean issue is gaining new dimensions in view of the present Israeli penetration into Africa and the developments resulting from the restoration of diplomatic relations between Israel and Ethiopia. As a result, the issue will be included on the agenda of the regular Arab League Council meeting to be held at foreign minister level in Tunis in March.

This was announced in a statement to AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT by Osman Dandan, representative of the Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organization [ELF-UO] to the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, who also ruled out the possibility of holding Eritrean-Ethiopian talks in Sanaa on 1 February—as some newspapers and news agencies had announced. [passage omitted]

The Eritrean official said no date has been set for a new round of talks in Sanaa between the Eritrean organizations and the Ethiopian Government. But he said: Such a date may be set after an imminent meeting between ELF-UO leader Al-Burj and Yemeni President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, who is currently on a tour of some European states.

Press reports had indicated that the two sides would meet in Sanaa on 1 February.

Dandan pointed out that President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih is still continuing his endeavors to get an Eritrean-Ethiopian meeting, with a view to resolving the problem peacefully. He said Ethiopia expressed its desire to the Yemeni Government to hold such a meeting. [passage omitted]

ELF Official Discusses Talks With Government

JN3101115690 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1840 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Doha, 30 Jan (WAKH)—Muhammad 'Uthman Abu-Bakr, Eritrean Liberation Front-Unified Organization [ELF-UO] Executive Committee member and foreign relations head, has said that since the beginning of this year international detente has affected the Eritrean question, contributing to the peace initiatives between Ethiopia and the Eritrean factions designed to reach a just solution to the Eritrean issue. This, in effect, will help establish security and stability in the Horn of Africa and the Red Sea, peace between the Eritrean and Ethiopian sides, and promote the mutual interests of the two peoples after a conflict that has lasted for more than 28 years.

The Eritrean official, currently on a visit to Doha with an Eritrean delegation on a tour of the region's countries to inform officials of the developments on the Eritrean question, added that talks between the Ethiopian side and a unified Eritrean delegation, which represents the Eritrean factions, will be held in the Yemeni capital late February and at the beginning of March under the auspices of the Yemeni and Sudanese governments. During the talks, arrangements and preparations will be made for direct negotiations to be held later between the Eritrean and Ethiopian sides. The talks will also agree on an agenda for the meeting, the time and place for these negotiations, and the participants from the Red Sea basin countries, the Arab League, the Organization of African Unity, and the United Nations.

In a statement to QATARAI NEWS AGENCY, Muhammad Abu-Bakr said these negotiations will be carried out without prior conditions, to assert the good will of the two sides and avoid impeding these negotiations from the very beginning.

The Eritrean official announced that Israel is currently constructing a new military port for Ethiopia that is 8 kilometers from the Aseb Port and that costs \$8 million—to be financed by Israel—to prepare, receive, and supply Israeli warships in the Red Sea and to train the Ethiopian Navy.

He explained that Israel is currently establishing reservoirs on the Nile's sources to implement 21 agricultural projects, pointing out that this falls within the framework of an Israeli-Ethiopian scheme designed to shake the foundations of Afro-Arab relations, to create deep problems among these countries, and to distract attention from the intifadah and the efforts exerted to establish peace in the region.

12 More Officers on Trial in Coup Attempt

AB3001222490 Paris AFP in English 1336 GMT
30 Jan 90

[Text] Addis Ababa, Jan 30 (AFP)—A further 12 senior military officers implicated in the May 1989 abortive coup in Ethiopia went on trial here Tuesday charged with treason.

The 12—six brigadier-generals and six colonels—were the third batch to go before military tribunals trying the alleged conspirators of whom 176 were arrested immediately following the putsch.

Evidence in the cases of 35 others, 14 of them generals, is currently being heard in the supreme military court and a lower court.

The cases of the 12 were adjourned for one week. The hearings are before the supreme military tribunal.

Kenya

President Departs for Official Visit in U.S.

EA2701175790 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 0600 GMT 27 Jan 90

[Excerpts] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi today left for Washington in the U.S.A. for an official visit. President Moi departed from the Jomo Kenyatta International Airport aboard the Kenya Airways' Harambee Star shortly after 0900 [0600 GMT] this morning. [passage omitted]

Among those accompanying President Moi to Washington are Ministers Robert Ouko, Nicholas Biwott, Maalim Mohamedi, Joseph Kamotho, Elijah Mwangale, Sam Ogeri, Dalmas Otieno, Arthur Magugu, George Ndotto and the speaker of the National Assembly, Mr. Moses arap Keino. [passage omitted]

Meets IMF Chief in Washington

EA3101105090 Nairobi Domestic Service
in English 0400 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] His Excellency President Daniel arap Moi last night in Washington D.C. met the IMF's managing

director, Mr. Michel Camdessus, with whom he reviewed Kenya's economic performance. President Moi said that his government was happy with the effort the IMF was making in assisting in Kenya's development. The president pointed out that despite great difficulties, Kenya had managed to meet its financial obligations. At the same time, President Moi praised friends of Kenya such as the FRG, France and Belgium for writing off Kenya's debts owed them. He further praised the Netherlands for continuing to give Kenya grants. However, President Moi said that he was apprehensive that Western countries were likely to turn their attention to Eastern Europe, because of the radical changes there, and forget Africa.

Citing development projects in Africa, President Moi called for assistance in financing high education, especially at the university level. The president noted that since he took over in 1978, the student population in universities had risen from 5,000 to over 30,000.

Mr. Camdessus said that had become an example of sound political and financial management to other African countries. [sentence as heard] He noted that Kenya's performance had given hope to other countries that with sound management, the future was bright. Mr. Camdessus gave his assurance that despite the changes in Eastern Europe, the IMF would not reduce its assistance to Kenya.

Later, President Moi met African ambassadors accredited to Washington and told them that African problems called for an African solution. He said that it was only Africans who knew the root causes and depth of their problems. Noting that Africa needed peace more than anything else, President Moi said that his principle No. 1 was unity of the people. He reiterated that hate could not solve any problem, adding that without love for one another, resolutions passed at international fora would continue to be futile. He pointed out that leaders who fought for principles which did not consider the sanctity of human life were doing a great disservice to mankind. He briefed them on his peace initiatives in Mozambique and other African nations.

Welcoming him, the acting dean of African ambassadors in Washington, Mr. Paul Pondi of Cameroon, said that President Moi had set a good example as a peacemaker in Africa.

De Klerk To Meet Mandela Before 2 Feb Speech*MB0102050590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2211 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] Cape Town, Jan 31, SAPA—President F.W. de Klerk and Nelson Mandela will meet on Thursday [1 February] in a bid to iron out problems related to the ANC [African National Congress] leader's release.

The meeting, the second between the two leaders, will take place at an undisclosed venue and time.

A senior government source said on Wednesday [31 January] night the meeting could have a significant impact on the final draft of Mr. De Klerk's crucial opening of Parliament address and the eventual date of Mr. Mandela's release.

Mr. Mandela appears to want his release to be part of a comprehensive package which includes the unbanning of the ANC and the total lifting of the state emergency, while the government favours a staggered programme of reform measures.

Should the two leaders be able to fashion a compromise, Mr. Mandela's release could take place within weeks. It is understood Mr. de Klerk plans to hold a press conference on February 12.

While Mr. de Klerk is not expected to announce the precise date of the ANC leader's release on Friday [2 February], he might be in a position to say he would be freed as soon as arrangements can be finalised, as happened before the freeing of Mr. Mandela's fellow Rivonia trialists last year.

As expectation and speculation continued to mount about Mr. de Klerk's speech, government members are acutely aware of the dangers of another Rubicon.

Government sources said the speech did not go as far as some may have wanted—but under the prevailing conditions it would nonetheless be a courageous statement.

One source said the speech would not be that dramatic but would contain some drama.

The government believed it had made an all out effort to do as much as possible under the circumstances.

It is understood the latest wave of nation-wide unrest played a much greater role in deliberations around the speech than any fear of a right-wing backlash from whites.

Among the announcements Mr. de Klerk is expected to make on Friday is that the state of emergency is to be at least partially lifted, resulting in an end to the curbs placed on 34 opposition organisations.

An announcement on the scrapping of the Separate Amenities Act is also possible, according to government sources.

While Mr. de Klerk is bound to outline the government's position on negotiation, this would not just be a repetition of previous stated positions, but would include some specifics on how to get negotiations going.

An important part of the address will cover the government's moves to introduce greater monetary and fiscal discipline.

The address will be delivered at 11am on Friday.

De Klerk To Start Inquiry on Political Murders*MB3101183390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1841 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] Cape Town Jan 31 SAPA—The minister of justice, Mr. Kobie Coetsee, announced in Cape Town on Wednesday [31 January] night the state president had decided to appoint a commission of enquiry into the murders and violent actions allegedly committed with political motives.

The minister said in a statement the commission would be chaired by Mr. Justice L.T.C. Harms as sole member, and full details would be published in the government gazette.

The statement gave no further details.

Cape Town Protest Called Off*MB3101202390 Johannesburg SAPA in English
2016 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Excerpt] Cape Town Jan 31 SAPA—The campaign for a judicial inquiry into hit squads, due to march in Cape Town on Thursday [1 February], has called off the protest following an announcement by the minister of justice, Kobie Coetsee, of the appointment of a judicial commission of inquiry into political murders and violence, a campaign member told SAPA by telephone on Wednesday [31 January] night.

In a statement to SAPA the campaign for a judicial inquiry for hit squads said it welcomed Wednesday night's announcement although the precise terms of reference were, at this stage, not known.

The campaign also had "some reservations" but would wait until further details were revealed in a government gazette on Thursday or Friday [2 February].

"The minister's announcement shows that ordinary concerned South Africans can have influence on government decisions if they display the courage of their convictions and act upon them.

"We are convinced that our planned protest march in Cape Town on Thursday had a direct influence on the minister's decision," a campaign spokesman said, adding developments would be "closely monitored".

"If ordinary citizens take a stand against injustice we will have a better future in South Africa," the spokesman added.

"In the light of the minister's announcement, tomorrow's planned protest march is called off," he said. [passage omitted]

Police Head: Government Easing Increases Unrest

*MB3001102190 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1010 GMT 30 Jan 90*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 30 SAPA—Government's relaxation of political restrictions had resulted in a "definite" increase in country-wide unrest, the head of the SA [South African] Police's public relations division, Gen. Herman Stadler, said in Pretoria on Tuesday [30 January].

He said the upsurge was a result of government's new relaxed approach to political dissent.

People were again being permitted to demonstrate, which sometimes ended in unrest.

"There is a wave of unrest at the moment. It may eventually blow over, but it is difficult to say," Gen. Stadler said.

He did not believe the upsurge was attributable to any orchestrated campaign, but that it was a by-product of government's reform initiatives.

The cricket tour demonstrations had also played a role.

"There has been a definite increase in unrest," Gen. Stadler said, "and we are again having incidents of unrest in the rural areas, as in the mid-80's".

"It has been proven that in times of change the incidence of crime rises.

"Expectations are created, and people are inclined to come to fore and apply pressure.

"I believe this tendency arises during any process of change. I would like to call on people to adhere to the law and to act peacefully, not violently."

The SA Police had a critical role to fulfil in these times of peaceful change, Gen. Stadler said. It would not interfere in legal protests, but it had to monitor them to ensure the law was not being contravened.

Statement Clarified

*MB3001183490 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1805 GMT 30 Jan 90*

[Text] Pretoria Jan 30 SAPA—Police on Tuesday [30 January] night issued an urgent statement saying remarks by SAP [South African Police] public relations head Gen. Herman Stadler on increased unrest had been misconstrued or quoted out of context by some media.

The statement said the general did not mean government reform initiatives had led to an escalation in the number of unrest-related incidents, the statement said. "What he did in fact mean is that as there are more protest marches and other protest actions lately, and as there are those who willfully

seek to derail the government's reform initiatives, unrest incidents often result from these actions even, if in most cases, they occur some time after the events.

"There are additional factors which have led to increased unrest incidents, for example, recent strikes," the statement said.

ANC Leaders To Unveil Natal Peace Plan

*MB2901185790 Johannesburg CITY PRESS in English
28 Jan 90 p 5*

[Report by S'bu Mngadi]

[Text] Recently-released ANC [African National Congress] leaders, backed by the ANC and the MDM [Mass Democratic Movement], will unveil a bold plan at Durban's King's Park Stadium next month to end the Natal violence.

After a three-day meeting between ANC veteran Walter Sisulu, six other former detainees and other MDM leaders, and the national executive committee and members of the ANC's military wing, Umkhonto weSizwe, a statement was issued saying the ANC viewed "this continuing massacre of the people" as totally unacceptable.

The statement said the situation in Natal was a national problem which required the direct intervention of "our national leaders to interact with the people affected by this violence and all other forces interested in ending it".

An attempt to end the violence would be made without delay.

Dr. Diliza Mji, national president of the National Medical and Dental Association [NAMDA] and member of the National Reception Committee, yesterday confirmed an open-air rally would be held on February 18 and the MDM expected over 100,000 people to attend.

Mji also represents the UDF [United Democratic Front] in a five-man COSATU [Congress of South African Trade Unions]/UDF delegation to the peace initiative with Inkatha.

Meanwhile, the joint Inkatha/UDF/COSATU working committee has adopted a dual approach to continue to remove obstacles in the way of implementing the peace proposals and to concentrate on local peace initiatives, without appearing to be interfering unduly.

Mji said two members from each delegation of the joint working committee had been meeting informally since December to try to revive the peace process "scuttled by KwaZulu Chief Minister and Inkatha President Gatsha Buthelezi when it had reached an advanced stage last August."

Buthelezi declared a moratorium on further peace talks between Inkatha and the COSATU-UDF alliance "until there is the prospect of success".

Inkatha general secretary Dr. Oscar Dhlomo echoed the NAMDA President's comment that the local-level approach to the problem seemed to be working.

Transkei's Holomisa Discusses 'Need for Change'

*MB3001215290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1945 GMT 30 Jan 90*

[Text] Washington, Jan 30, SAPA—The Transkei government wanted to make Transkei's independence an instrument of liberation for South Africa [SA], the country's military leader, Major-General Bantu Holomisa, said on Tuesday [30 January].

Addressing civic leaders and a selected group of U.S. mayors in Washington D.C., the general said Transkei wanted to demonstrate both to SA and the international community they were serious about the need for change and wished to encourage SA to be bold.

"We demonstrated our intention by unbanning certain political parties ... by promoting the formation of employer organisations to settle employment issues without government interference, releasing political prisoners and generally promoting black unity.

"We believe the strength of our people depends on their being united," he said in remarks prepared for delivery.

He said Transkei's call to SA was there must be a commitment to change, and to unity on the part of all black people.

He urged President F.W. de Klerk to be bold and set a programme and deadlines for the changes, reform and negotiations he has spoken about.

He said the major players in the "saga" must get together, because it would not pay to have one side waiting until another made a mistake.

Changes in SA would benefit Transkei the same way as South Africa, and a lot of people in Transkei believed once SA was free of apartheid, it would be advantageous for Transkei to rejoin SA.

Because of conflicting views on the matter, a committee was investigating the potential of a referendum on reincorporation.

He stressed the decision would be taken democratically by the people of the Transkei, without coercion from any source.

He added, like the rest of the world, Transkei was concerned about repression of black people in SA and wanted change.

But the difference between the international community and Transkei was they (Transkeians) were still part of the oppressed.

Though independent, Transkei was far from being independent economically, he said.

"We are still forced to have a lot of our people work in SA, the whole of Transkei still has to depend on SA for financial support."

Transkeians had an interest in what happens in SA, because they assisted, over the decades, in the creation of SA's wealth.

Johannesburg To Become Free Trading Area

*MB3001215890 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1905 GMT 30 Jan 90*

[Text] Johannesburg, Jan 30, SAPA—A recommendation by Johannesburg's management committee that the entire city be declared a free trading area was approved at Tuesday [30 January] night's council meeting.

The four Conservative Party [CP] members of the council opposed the move.

It was announced that the Lenasia and South West management committees had also decided to accept free trade areas.

"We are moving towards a discrimination-free city," said deputy management committee chairman, Mrs. Marietta Marx.

"But it is not in our hands to abolish the Group Areas Act ... that would be wonderful to stand up and say it had been scrapped," she added.

Earlier in the debate the Democratic Party [DP] council leader, Mr. Ian Davidson, recalled his party had been dubbed "screaming liberals" when they had first proposed scrapping business apartheid.

Calling for the scrapping of the Group Areas Act, he said all that was really being obtained was an exemption from the act.

"But we still have the contorted logic which is a black can work anywhere but not live there," he said.

Mr. Theuns Oosthuizen (NP) [National Party] said once the council recommendation was accepted by the Department of Constitutional Development and Planning, blacks could conduct business on any property zoned for business but if the stand was zoned for mixed residential and business purposes, a black would not be allowed to purchase that property.

Mr. Jacques Theron, leader of the CP, labelled the move an "intrusion by government into municipal affairs, a purely political decision."

But, he warned, despite efforts to win the hearts and minds of the people of Namibia they had still voted along ethnic lines in the recent elections. He warned if all races were allowed to trade anywhere in the city, it would be impossible to prevent blacks from moving onto properties zoned mixed residential and business.

Mr. Sias Reynek (DP) called on the National Party to reveal its strategy for removing apartheid.

Mrs. Marx said her ideal was freedom of choice for everyone in South Africa.

The Group Areas Act is a problem as it stands but part of the management committee aim was to look at group interests on a non-discriminatory basis.

"The ideal is a free society where people can function on a competitive basis."

1 Feb Press Review on Current Problems, Issues

MB0102132190

[Editorial Report]

THE CITIZEN

Radical Marches Seek To 'Embarrass' Government—"From the very start when 'peaceful' marches were first allowed in Cape Town, there was always a danger that the radicals would exploit the situation," remarks Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English on 31 January in its page 6 editorial. Until the past fortnight there were "no really serious confrontations," but now the "radicals have the overseas television crews here to record their defiance of the government, police reaction against them, and their street theatre, all of which harms the image of the government and the country." THE CITIZEN has "no doubt" that "what is happening has been deliberately planned by the radicals not only to emphasise their contempt for the government, but also to embarrass it at a time when 200 media people have joined the big corps of media people permanently stationed here."

THE STAR

De Klerk Must Guard Against Protest 'Overrunning' Reform—Johannesburg THE STAR in English on 1 February says in a page 14 editorial F.W. de Klerk's "perception of the political imperatives has been commendable in going ahead of legislation in such issues as abolishing beach apartheid and pressuring local authorities into accepting open amenities. But the time has now come for him to regularise the position through legislation. Unless he does this convincingly this session, he faces the very real danger of protest groups overrunning his reform position (as indeed happened to Mr. P. W. Botha before him)."

Namibia Sets Democratic Example—A second editorial on the same page says "the miracle is still holding in Namibia." "None of the parties is entirely happy with the constitution, but this is the inevitable price of compromise. The rewards stand to be infinitely greater,

for Namibia now approaches independence with a reasonable foundation for stability and prosperity. So far Namibia, a newcomer to democracy, is setting an admirable example to big brother South Africa."

BUSINESS DAY

De Klerk Must Take 'Clear Line' on Demonstrations—"If policemen—not to mention their political boss, Law and Order Minister Adriaan Vlok—are unwilling to take a clear line on cricket-tour demonstrations, then the sooner President F.W. de Klerk publicly spells it out for them, the better it will be for police, protesters and the country as a whole," declares a page 8 editorial in Johannesburg BUSINESS DAY in English on 1 February. "Police firmness is required in protecting lives and property. So is tolerance in the face of provocation and the avoidance of unnecessary action which can turn a peaceful gathering into a genuinely riotous assembly."

SOWETAN

Reasons for Increased Unrest 'Nonsense'—"The report that quotes a top police spokesman as warning that the increase in unrest is partly the result of 'those who wilfully seek to derail the Government's reform initiatives' is a lot of nonsense," states the page 8 editorial in Johannesburg SOWETAN in English on 1 February. "The cause of the recent increase in unrest is clearly the totally uncalled-for rebel cricket tour which was organised at this un auspicious moment." "This type of response from a so-called police spokesman is typical of what is likely to happen and what might even impede further reform. There is no reason for people to strike up postures when evidence, historical and natural, should tell them that momentous change bristles with danger."

CAPE TIMES

Government 'Damping Down' Expectations—Cape Town CAPE TIMES in English on 30 January states in a page 8 editorial: "The damping down of expectations by government spokesmen in advance of President De Klerk's Friday [2 February] speech has succeeded to such an extent that the buoyant mood in the country is rapidly giving way to a rather more sober appraisal of what lies ahead. Yet there is one step which the government can no longer delay without unfortunate consequences—the release of Nelson Mandela." "The world—and most South Africans—have certain minimal expectations that Pretoria would be unwise to disappoint."

Lighter Military Service Brings 'Favorable Impact'—"Tentative indications of a favourable impact on the flow of migrants to and from South Africa in the wake of lighter military service suggest a strong possibility of still greater benefits to come," remarks a second editorial on the same page. "It is not unpatriotic to question the wisdom of apartheid policies, particularly when our youth have to fight for such policies. The authorities ignore that message at their peril."

Angola**Reportage on Armed Forces Offensive at Mavinga****Military Says 500 UNITA Soldiers Killed***MB3101143190 Umtata Capital Radio in English
1400 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] The Angolan Army has reported a major breakthrough against UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] rebels defending the south-eastern stronghold of Mavinga. The Portuguese news agency LUSA has quoted a military source as saying more than 500 UNITA rebels were killed in one of the biggest government operations of the 15-year-old civil war.

UNITA leader Jonas Savimbi broke off an important West European tour yesterday, saying he had to return to Angola to lead his men in battle. LUSA says government forces broke through rebel defenses and are about 12 km from the Mavinga stronghold.

Army Breaks Through UNITA Lines*LD3101124590 Lisbon International Service
in Portuguese 1200 GMT 31 Jan 90*

[Text] The report we have just received says the Angolan Armed Forces have just broken through UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] offensive lines in Mavinga, because Mavinga is nearly in government hands.

The report, conveyed just over an hour ago by sources close to MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], indicate that Mavinga, one of UNITA's strongholds, could fall completely today. The situation in southwestern Angola is worsening with this military operation.

Army 'Poised To Take Mavinga'*AU3101160490 Paris AFP in English 1520 GMT
31 Jan 90*

[Text] Lisbon, Jan 31 (AFP)—Government troops in Angola have smashed through rebel lines in the south-east and are poised to take Mavinga, a key position in the defences of UNITA rebels, the Portuguese news agency LUSA reported Wednesday from Luanda, citing a military source. More than 500 rebels had been killed in what was the biggest ever attack in the region, the source said. The army had destroyed two lines of defence and crossed the Lomba River, putting it about 10 kilometres (six miles) from Mavinga. It was only a matter of hours before Mavinga fell, the source told LUSA.

The report came as UNITA (National Union for the Total Independence of Angola) leader Jonas Savimbi cut short a private visit to Portugal to fly back to Jamba, his bush headquarters. He told the press the previous evening that the government offensive in Cuando-Cubango province was for the first time using as many as

12 to 14 MIG-23 warplanes to bomb UNITA-held areas. The rebels had downed two planes and a helicopter, he added. LUSA's military source said the decisive factor was the deployment of BMP-1 assault tanks carrying four machine-guns each in addition to their main gun.

Mr. Savimbi, in Portugal for the first time since Angolan independence in 1975, said his visit had produced contacts which should lead to peace negotiations between the belligerents. Dialogue with Luanda had been reactivated, with meetings already set up in African countries, he said. Mr. Savimbi said the drive for peace was irreversible, and described the latest government attack as "the end of the war".

Fighting Over Airstrip Reported*MB0102141490 Johannesburg International Service
in English 1100 GMT 1 Feb 90*

[Text] Angolan military sources claim that government troops have crossed the Lomba River, a natural barrier between government forces and UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] held territory.

The sources claim that Angolan Government sources had bridged the Lomba River and were now fighting for control of the vital airstrip near Mavinga, 19 km south of the river.

The UNITA leader, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, has, in the meantime, cut short a planned five-nation European tour to return to Angola to organize UNITA's defenses against the forces threatening Mavinga.

[Johannesburg International Service in English at 1130 GMT on 1 February, in its regularly scheduled "Africa South" program, adds in a similar report: "Angolan Government forces are using heavy artillery on their part to bomb UNITA's position in and around the strategic town of Mavinga.

"The intense fighting on the banks of the Lomba River, about 20 km from Mavinga, has caused heavy casualties on both sides of the battle line.

"According to a BBC correspondent, bombardments in both directions begin everyday at about 0500 [0300 GMT] and only (?tail) off late in the night. The MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] has been using MIGs and (Sukhoi aircraft) to bomb targets in and around Mavinga.

"However, in order to avoid (?Stinger) missiles, bombing raids have been made at high altitude, thereby reducing the accuracy of the attack."]

UNITA Reports 28-30 Jan Actions

MB0102060690 (Clandestine) Voice of Resistance of the Black Cockerel in Portuguese to Southern and Central Africa 0500 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Communique issued by General Arlindo Chenda Pena, Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola chief of general staff, in Jamba on 30 January]

[Text] The following operations were carried out between 28 and 30 January 1990 during violent clashes on the banks of Lomba River:

A total of 35 FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] soldiers were killed and 8 BMP-1's, 2 tanks, 3 BTR-60's, and 5 cargo vehicles were destroyed. The FAPLA soldiers killed include Major Santana, commander of the second tactical group, and Captain Artur, chief of the fourth group.

At 1115 [local time] on 30 January, our forces shot down one Mi-17 helicopter when it tried to rescue enemy forces on the offensive in the (Nguemue) and Cunjamba areas.

Our fatherland free or death. United we shall win.

Jamba, bastion of the Angolan resistance, 30 January 1990.

[signed] General Arlindo Chenda Pena Ben-Ben, chief of general staff.

UNITA Leader Condemns Offensive

MB3191064090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] Jamba, Wednesday [words indistinct] UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] has once more strongly condemned the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola] regime's continuing Soviet-backed military offensive against its liberated areas in the southeastern part of the country, saying the Luanda regime is still bent on eliminating UNITA through armed force.

Addressing more than 10,000 UNITA supporters in Jamba yesterday who were demonstrating their solidarity with President Savimbi's historic visit to Portugal, the movement's secretary-general, General Miguel Nzau Puna said that although the MPLA continues to deny the existence of the military offensive against UNITA, the operation is the largest of its kind since the outbreak of the civil war.

He noted that the past forty (40) days have seen some of the fiercest fighting, with the MPLA committing a large number of troops, aircraft, armour and artillery.

Gen. Puna said that Angolans are going through a very difficult period and called for greater unity and sacrifice in order to attain peace, freedom and democracy in the country.

Referring to the UNITA leader's visit to Portugal, Gen. Puna said that this has been crowned with success from the beginning despite numerous attempts by the MPLA to try and block the visit.

Commentary Views Offensive, Savimbi's Return

MB3101205690 Luanda ANGOP in Portuguese 2001 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] In his well-known theatrical manner, Jonas Savimbi said in Lisbon yesterday that the Portuguese officials' "marketing" [preceding word in English] operation in UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] favor had been suspended.

This was Savimbi's version of the reasons for such a decision: He had to immediately return to the war front because of the worsening "offensive" being carried out by government forces against UNITA positions in southern Angola.

The spectacular and dramatic manner in which the UNITA chieftain presented the facts shows his obvious political aims. He hopes to pass for a victim of the Angolan Government's alleged military obstinacy. He hopes to restore his image as a responsible man. This image must have been seriously questioned when he began his tour abroad despite his shouts to every corner that the Angolan Armed Forces were carrying out an offensive against UNITA's positions.

What must have really embarrassed Savimbi and his mentors were the violations of the New York accords on peace in southwestern Africa, notably by attacking Cuban troops about to withdraw and adding U.S. and South African military advisers to UNITA's lines in southern Angola in the hope of ensuring an arrogant and cheeky invincibility.

The Angolan people are certain the international community will not be fooled by Savimbi's words and will be able to distinguish between his theatrical claims and the reality of the facts that the enemies of peace in Angola attempt to distort or conceal.

There is only one truth: It was the UNITA ringleader who boycotted the Gbadolite cease-fire. He gave definite instructions to his men to do so. He rejected the political proposals agreed on in Gbadolite. And it is he, Savimbi, who wants to give priority to U.S. whims over and above his compatriots' interests and aspirations to peace.

Who dared attack Cuban units stationed in areas agreed upon for their withdrawal from Angola? UNITA did so, and it endangered the normal implementation of the New York accords for peace in southwestern Africa.

The U.S. puppet gag has also stated that it is acting "in accordance with the war situation."

The Angolan Government could not be expected to remain passive in the face of all this negative behavior. Obeying the orders of the People's Republic of Angola's

supreme organ of state power, the Angolan Government mobilized the necessary resources to discourage those who support violence. Some of these measures are already paying off.

However, whatever the outcome, the Angolan Government will not give up its peace policy enshrined in the program that has been supported by every sensible patriot, Africa, and all peace and progress-loving countries.

The People's Republic of Angola will responsibly and sensibly continue its efforts to achieve security and tranquillity in Angola on the basis of the implementation of the Gbadolite accords.

Savimbi Expresses Satisfaction With Visit

MB0102063090 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 0600 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, Feb 1, UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] president, Dr. Jonas Savimbi, has expressed great satisfaction with his just ended visit to Portugal.

In an interview with the Portuguese radio station, R.D.P. [Radio Difusao Portuguese], monitored in Jamba yesterday, the UNITA leader said that the visit had accomplished all the objectives he had set out to achieve.

Dr. Savimbi said that Portugal has an important role to play in helping promote direct dialogue between UNITA and the MPLA [Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola], noting that he had found complete openness during his talks with the Portuguese president, Dr. Mario Soares, Prime Minister Cavaco Silva and other leading figures in Portugal.

He added that UNITA is ready to do everything in order to put an end to the 15-year-old conflict in Angola because it believes that the country cannot be built upon war.

He emphatically rejected the one-party system in Angola and urged the MPLA regime to accept the fact that the democratic changes sweeping through Eastern Europe will also eventually have to take place in Angola.

Referring to the large scale Soviet-backed MPLA military offensive against the UNITA stronghold of Mavinga, which has led to the cutting short of his European visit, President Savimbi pointed out that the MPLA must understand that it cannot resolve the Angolan problem through armed force, intransigence or a one-party system. While UNITA does not seek the destruction of the MPLA, it is clear that it is impossible for the Luanda regime to crush UNITA.

The MPLA had sent a squadron of 14 Soviet-made MiG-23 jetfighters from the town of Lubango, in Huila Province, on Monday [29 January], and since then UNITA positions at Kuzumbia and Mavinga have been subjected to intense bombardments. Two MiG-23 jets

and one MI-25 helicopter gunship were brought down by UNITA anti-aircraft fire on Tuesday [30 January].

UNITA Reports Trade Establishment Growth

MB0102133590 (Clandestine) KUP in English to Southern and Central Africa 1220 GMT 1 Feb 90

[Text] Jamba, Thursday, Feb. 1 [dateline as received]—UNITA's [National Union for the Total Independence of Angola] Secretariat of Internal Commerce has increased its commercial establishments from 197 in 1988 to 245 in 1989 in all parts of the country under its control, in response to the growing number of the inhabitants interested.

A spokesman for the secretariat, Major Grace Severino said the increased number of shops not only helped accelerate the process of food self-sufficiency among the population in the UNITA liberated areas, but has also boosted production of excess food supplies from which they get other essentials not produced locally through barter system.

The agricultural produce which the internal commerce obtains in exchange with goods are consumed by the UNITA armed forces, FALA, by patients at hospitals, school children and at orphanages, said Major Severino.

Lack of currency in the liberated areas has led to the produce's value being measured according to the quantities available at the markets and the equivalent value of the merchandise, the spokesman added.

Namibia

Constituent Assembly Meets on 31 January

Sets 21 Mar Independence Date

MB3101174690 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1743 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Report by Pierre du Plessis]

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—Namibia will become independent from South Africa at midnight on March 21 this year, according to a unanimous vote in the Namibian Constituent Assembly [CA] on Wednesday [31 January].

The independence date was proposed by shadow minister of foreign affairs, Theo-Ben Gurirab, on Monday [29 January] and debated in the CA on Wednesday.

Mr. Gurirab said he was particularly inspired by the spirit of goodwill which had prevailed in the Assembly on Wednesday, when the 72 members came within 17 articles of approving the whole 138-article constitution.

He added friends of Namibia abroad needed to know the independence date so they could make arrangements to

attend the celebrations. The date was decided by the all-party standing committee which had prepared the draft constitution.

National Patriotic Front leader Moses Katjiuongua said it was a particularly appropriate date because it was the international day for the elimination of apartheid.

It is also the anniversary of the Sharpeville Massacre in South Africa.

The assembly and galleries erupted in applause when the decision was taken.

South Africa has ruled Namibia since 1914, when it invaded the erstwhile German protectorate during World War I.

Its administration was declared illegal by the International Court of justice in 1971, after the United Nations General Assembly had voted in 1966 to revoke the mandate bestowed by the League of Nations at the peace of Versailles at the end of the First World War.

South Africa [SA] rejected the ruling and continued to occupy the country in defiance of world opinion.

It engaged in a 23-year long war against guerrillas of the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN)—the armed wing of the South West African People's Organisation (SWAPO). SWAPO was recognised by the UN as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people.

In 1988, SA finally agreed to the implementation of a UN-sponsored peace plan, Resolution 435, as part of wider peace agreements on southwestern Africa.

Free and fair elections under UN supervision were held in November last year to elect a Constituent Assembly which is writing an independence constitution for the last colony in Africa.

The constitution is expected to be finished this week, with independence coming exactly four months after the CA started its work.

Discusses Constitution

MB3102232290 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1905 GMT 31 Jan 90

[Text] Windhoek Jan 31 SAPA—A provision allowing for detention without trial was scraped from the Namibia draft constitution on Wednesday [31 January] to applause from the Constituent Assembly (CA) and galleries.

The controversial paragraphs four to seven of Article 11 were dropped after shadow Attorney-General Hatmut Rupel informed the CA that SWAPO [South African Peoples Organization] had agreed, in the words of Namibia National Front (NNF) president, Mr. Vekuui Rukoro, "to give humanity and human rights a chance".

Mr. Ruppel said he wanted to stress that the all-party standing committee which drafted the constitution had included the measures "because of sound concerns over the safety of our fledgling democracy".

He added the constitution writers had become familiar with the device because of their long forced association with the South African legal system.

The provision caused controversy in the Assembly and a substantial part of the day's proceedings on Tuesday [30 January] were devoted to the issue. Finally it was referred back for discussion in party caucuses.

Detention without trial in independent Namibia will now only be possible under martial law or a state of emergency. In such cases it will be subject to parliamentary review.

The CA also on Wednesday accepted that freedom of speech and the press was a non-derogable right which could not be taken away even in a state of war or under a national emergency.

With the abolition of the death penalty this makes the constitution one of the most liberal in Africa.

The CA also decided to limit the powers of the executive president even further by creating, at the suggestion of shadow minister of information, Mr. Hipido Hamutenya, and Action Christian National [ACN] Chairman Mr. Jan de Wet, a security service commission to advise the president on the appointment of the chief of the defence force and the inspector-general of police.

After a long and somewhat heated exchange on the matter, the Assembly reached what the chairman Mr. Hage Geingob called "an historic compromise".

These important—and in a recently war-torn society like Namibia potentially divisive—positions will now be filled by a parliamentary-approved commission nominating candidates for appointment by the president.

The first appointments, however, will be made by the president in consultation with the leaders of other parties in the Assembly.

The Assembly, after a long and inconclusive discussion on the role of the attorney-general and that of the prosecutor-general, decided that the lawyers in the house would meet legal advisers and completely redraft two articles dealing with these positions.

It also accepted two proposals by shadow minister of wildlife, conservation and tourism, Mr. Niko Bessinger, to make stronger provision for environmental issues by focusing on the need to preserve natural resources, eco-systems and biological resources, as well as the beauty and character of the country, not only for the present generation but also for the future.

These measures were also placed under the authority of the independent ombudsman who will control and monitor abuses in the civil service.

The president of the National Patriotic Front, Mr. Moses Katjiuongua, tried very hard to get Namibia declared a neutral state.

He was supported by Mr. Rukoro and Democratic Turnhalle [Alliance, DTA] Chairman Mr. Dirk Mudge.

His suggestion was opposed by the shadow foreign affairs minister, Mr. Theo-Ben Gurirab, Mr. Hamutenya, Mr. Danie Botha (SWAPO), the shadow minister of education and culture, Mr. Nahas Angula, shadow deputy minister of wildlife, conservation and tourism, Mr. Pen-dukeni Ithana.

Mr. Katjiuongua's reservations were noted.

The Assembly decided, at the suggestion of Mr. Katjiuongua, to include academic freedom as a fundamental and irrevocable right in the bill of rights. It decided that only citizens by birth or descent could become president.

A paragraph giving the president the power to declare martial law "whether or not a state of war with another country exists, but only in a situation in which war prevails" was referred back to legal advisers for clarification after an objection from Mr. Katjiuongua.

Mr. Mudge supported the objection, saying martial law had serious consequences and he wanted clarity about the wording, because war in Angola could be construed as affecting Namibia.

The CA made it obligatory for the president to seek parliamentary approval for a declaration of war, after Mr. Katjiuongua used the example of the Vietnam war to point out the danger of presidents waging unpopular armed conflicts.

A decision on whether deputy ministers had to be appointed from among the members of the national assembly and whether they were part of the cabinet was deferred.

Mr. Angula recorded his reservations about the proportional representation voting system, saying it severed the direct link between the electorate and their representatives, because people would vote for parties.

The exact mechanism for the dissolution of parliament was referred back to legal advisers for clarity at the request of Mr. Mudge.

It was decided that traditional courts would not be enshrined in the constitution, despite a strong argument by Mr. Katuutire Kaura (DTA) supported by the shadow labour minister, Mr. Hendrik Witbooi, but that they would be allowed and regulated by an act of parliament.

Speaking on a clause related to asylum, the shadow minister of state security in the state president's office, Mr. Peter Tsheehama, said Jehovah's Witnesses should

be excluded from those who qualify as religious refugees, because they did not respect governments and were known to cause trouble.

The suggestion was not accepted.

President-in-waiting Sam Nujoma made his first contribution to the debate in the assembly when he told the house the Namibian people had suffered under apartheid and Bantustans and that the aim was to create a central government.

Therefore regional governors would be appointed from Windhoek, he said during a discussion on what the chairman of a regional council management committee should be called.

It was decided they would be called "chairperson of the management committee" and hold office for three years.

The CA now has only about 20 of the 138 articles of the constitution left to discuss, as well as seven schedules, while some clauses have to be approved after consultation with legal advisers.

The rest of the constitution is expected to be discussed in the Assembly on Thursday [1 February].

No date for the final adoption of the document—which has to be by a two-thirds majority of the CA—has been set.

Hopes that it would be adopted unanimously evaporated when ACN announced it would abstain from voting.

There is also no indication yet when the national flag will be tabled for discussion in the Assembly.

The CA is to meet again on Thursday afternoon.

Angolan Joint Commission Body Meets 30 Jan

MB3001131590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
1055 GMT 30 Jan 90

[Text] Windhoek Jan 30 SAPA—The verification mechanism of the joint commission intelligence committee, comprising delegates from South Africa, Angola, Cuba, the United States, Soviet Union, Namibian shadow government, Administrator-General's Office and UNTAG [UN Transition Assistance Group] met in Windhoek on Tuesday [30 January], UNTAG spokesman Fred Eckhard announced.

He did not give details except to say "a joint mission will travel to the northern border area shortly to look into the situation there".

Complaints of cross-border banditry from Angola into northern Namibia have been common in the wake of last year's Resolution 435 election.

Last week Cuba announced it was temporarily halting the withdrawal of its troops from Angola in response to UNITA [National Union for the Total Independence of

Angola] killing four of them. Cuban withdrawal is an integral part of the Namibian settlement agreements.

Mr. Eckhard said another of the reconciliation meetings being promoted by UNTAG around the country would take place at Oshakati on Wednesday [31 January] evening.

The meetings are designed to defuse persisting tensions between former security force members and SWAPO [South-West African People's Organization] combatants.

He said UNTAG police monitors had carried out 130 patrols on Monday [29 January] and reported no serious incidents.

UN special representative Martti Ahtisaari and his deputy, Mr. Legwaila Joseph Legwaila, paid a courtesy call on the chairman of the Constituent Assembly, Mr. Hage Geingob, on Tuesday morning and were informed about progress made in the writing of a constitution.

They also released the report of an inter-agency investigation into the drought situation at a meeting of diplomatic observer missions and asked diplomats to approach their government about financial contributions to a possible relief programme, Mr. Eckhard said.

Zambia

Railways Official Denies Zimbabwe Embargo

*MB3001075090 Lusaka Domestic Service in English
0500 GMT 30 Jan 90*

[Text] Zambia Railways has denied reports that the National Railways of Zimbabwe had imposed an embargo on goods destined for Zambia because of congestion caused by Zambia on their lines. A spokesman from Zambia Railways in Kabwe [words indistinct] statement that there is no embargo imposed on Zambia by the Zimbabwe National Railways and it has not been notified of any such action.

The statement said fertilizer coming to Zambia through the Zimbabwe National Railways arrived on time and that to date Zambia Railways had moved (?76,120) metric tons of the commodity into the country.

Zimbabwe

Mugabe Comments on East Europe Changes, Marxism

*AB2801163590 Dakar PANA in English 0950 GMT
28 Jan 90*

[Text] Harare, 28 Jan (ZIANA/PANA)—The apparent rejection of communism in Bulgaria, Romania and the German Democratic Republic is largely because most people in those countries were made strangers to the

social system and yet were expected to accept and comply with its decisions and policies, President Mugabe said.

Addressing the first extraordinary meeting of the newly elected ZANU PF [Zimbabwe African National Union Patriotic Front] Central Committee in Harare, Friday [26 January], the Zimbabwe president, who is also president and first secretary of the ruling party, said the application of Marxist-Leninist principles in Zimbabwe would take cognisance of the country's own history, cultural background and social experience. These were the "objective realities" which would guide the country's future, he said.

Noting that the party's preference for a mass political party, rather than a vanguard party, was based on historical and social experience, Mugabe said a vanguard party was exclusive, where people were considered unqualified until they had undergone a membership test for a long period.

"To exclude the majority of the people from participating in a political forum...is not only a denial of a basic democratic right to them but amounts also to a politically negligent, if not reckless, act, exposing wolves, always lurking in the dark and seeking to manipulate them in achieving their own clandestine and counter-revolutionary objectives.

"We have just seen this happen in Eastern Europe," Mugabe said.

He said the masses of all classes should be the primary decision makers in the formulation of local plans which are designed to affect their social, economic and cultural lives in a positive manner.

He drew attention to the people's planning and decision-making structures in Zimbabwe, such as development committees created seven years ago, saying involvement of people in planning and decision making of this nature made them readily accept the national plan as their own.

Embargo Imposed on Zambia, Zaire Rail Traffic

*MB2701122590 Johannesburg SAPA in English
0825 GMT 27 Jan 90*

[Text] Harare Jan 27 SAPA—Zimbabwe has imposed a partial embargo on acceptance of rail traffic for Zambia and Zaire because of a shortage of locomotives in Zambia, the railways said on Saturday [27 January].

A spokesman, responding to queries by the national news agency ZIANA, said: "An embargo was placed on the acceptance of Zambia-Zaire traffic due to Zambia Railway's inability to clear the traffic on offer due to their shortage of locomotives.

"As a result, Livingstone, Victoria Falls and Thomson Junction (at Hwange) are all congested with Zambia-

Zaire traffic, mainly fertiliser from Beira and South Africa and coal-coke from Hwange.

"The embargo, which will remain in force until the position improves, excludes perishables and fuel," she said.

She said the backed-up tonnage were: Livingstone, 35,078; Victoria Falls, 10,398; and Thomson Junction, 26, 370.

In reply to another question, she said 109 railway workers from India had been seconded to the railways under a two-year technical assistance agreement.

They were made up to engineers, computer personnel, artisans and foremen, and would work in the railways' locomotive and rolling stock renovation exercise and would also fill key technical positions for which there were no qualified local people.

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